Commercial water use during 1995 was an estimated 9,590 Mgal/d, or 16 percent more than during 1990. Commercial use represents about 3 percent of freshwater use for all offstream categories. Self-supplied commercial withdrawals were an estimated 2,890 Mgal/d. Surface water was the source for about 67 percent of self-supplied commercial withdrawals. Public suppliers delivered about 6,690 Mgal/d of water to commercial users during 1995; this accounted for 17 percent of total public-supply withdrawals.

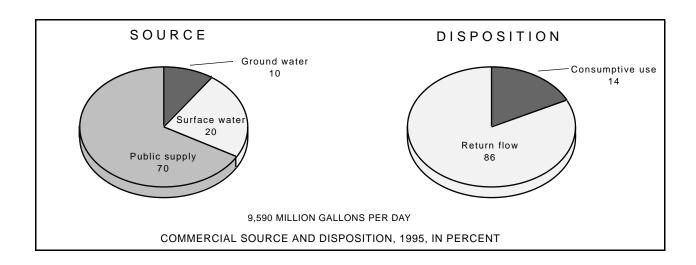
The source and disposition of water for commercial purposes are shown in the chart below. Public supply is the dominant source of water (70 percent) for commercial use. The consumptive use of water for commercial purposes during 1995 was estimated at about 1,310 Mgal/d, or about 14 percent of withdrawals and deliveries.

Commercial water was higher in 34 states in 1995 compared to commercial use in 1990. Some of the larger increases in commercial water use probably are because of different sources of information, changes in how the estimates are calculated, and how fish hatcheries and military establishments are reported, rather than actual changes in water use. California, Idaho, New York, Florida, and Oklahoma reported large increases in commercial use; whereas, Arkansas and Illinois reported large decreases.

Commercial water use includes water for motels, hotels, restaurants, office buildings, other commercial facilities, and civilian and military institutions. Also included are public-supply deliveries to golf courses. A few States, such as Arkansas, Oregon, and California, have some offstream fish hatcheries that also are included in the commercial category in this report. Most fish hatcheries are located instream and are not included in this compilation. Information on commercial withdrawals is limited but may be available through State agencies that permit withdrawals or require permits to operate potable water supplies. In many cases, withdrawal estimates are based on the population of the commercial facilities; that is, the number of students attending a university, inmates in a penal institution, workers in an office building, or the average occupancy rate of a hotel, rather than actual reported use. Information on deliveries from public suppliers to commercial users are estimated from a variety of methods if not available directly from public suppliers. Consumptiveuse estimates are difficult to obtain and generally are based on coefficients, most ranging from 5 to 30 percent of withdrawals and deliveries.

States agencies were asked in 1995 for the first time to report saline-water withdrawals. Maryland was the only State to identify slightly-saline withdrawals for commercial use (8.8 Mgal/d). This value is included in the tables as freshwater.

In 1995, the Pacific Northwest water-resources region had the most water withdrawn for commercial purposes as shown in figure 13 and table 13. Oregon reported the largest self-supplied commercial withdrawals as shown in figure 14 and table 14. California, Oregon, New York, and Illinois reported the most commercial water use (figure 15).



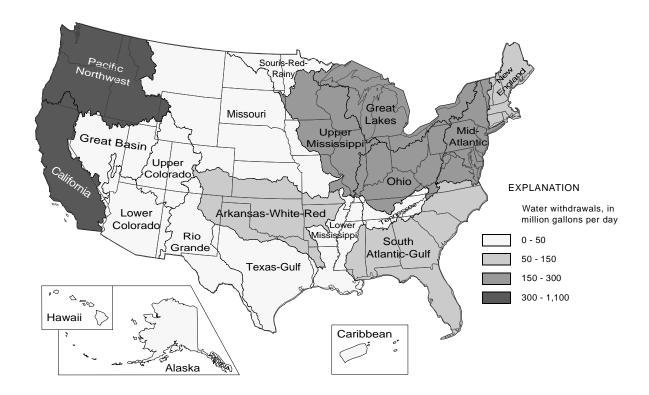


Figure 13. Commercial self-supplied withdrawals by water-resources region, 1995.

Table 13. Commercial freshwater use by water-resources region, 1995 [Figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. All values in million gallons per day]

REGION	SELF-SUPPLIED WITHDRAWALS			PUBLIC-SUPPLY	TOTAL USE	
	Source		T-4-1	DELIVERIES	Withdrawals and Consumptive	
	Ground water	Surface water	Total		deliveries	Consumptive use
New England	64	26	90	343	433	46
	217	65	283	942	1,230	102
	114	16	130	866	996	138
	44	108	152	600	752	82
	91	80	170	461	631	93
Tennessee Upper Mississippi Lower Mississippi Souris-Red-Rainy Missouri Basin	3.6	18	22	134	156	18
	94	114	208	653	861	86
	15	21	36	144	180	16
	.2	.1	.3	15	15	2.0
	19	15	34	279	313	79
Arkansas-White-Red Texas-Gulf Rio Grande Upper Colorado Lower Colorado	16	99	115	275	390	51
	34	8.0	42	126	168	37
	17	1.8	19	73	91	49
	5.6	.7	6.2	25	31	6.4
	22	7.5	30	235	265	101
Great Basin	10	15	25	132	158	39
	37	1,030	1,070	267	1,330	42
	77	319	396	992	1,390	257
	11	.1	11	23	34	5.1
	45	.4	46	47	92	43
	1.3	2.1	3.4	64	68	20
Total	939	1,950	2,890	6,690	9,590	1,310

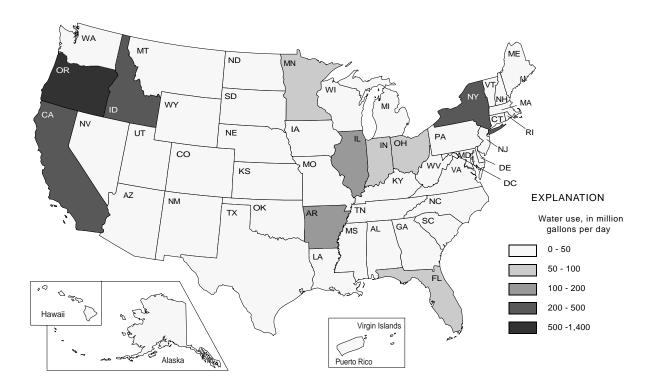


Figure 14. Commercial self-supplied withdrawals by State, 1995.

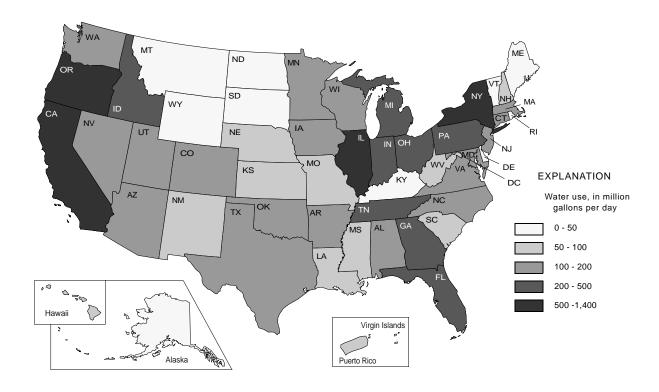


Figure 15. Commercial freshwater use (withdrawals, deliveries) by State, 1995.

Table 14. Commercial freshwater use by State, 1995 [Figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. All values in million gallons per day]

STATE	SELF-SUPPLIED WITHDRAWALS			DUDUIC CUDDIV	TOTAL USE	
	Ground water	urce Surface water	Total	PUBLIC-SUPPLY DELIVERIES	Withdrawals and deliveries	Consumptive use
Alabama	4.9	0	4.9	122	127	28
	11	.1	11	23	34	5.1
	21	0	21	135	155	78
	.4	100	100	58	158	12
	77	309	385	994	1,380	259
Colorado	7.7 25 2.8 0 50	.9 1.5 0 0	8.6 27 2.8 0 50	101 89 20 50 386	109 116 22 50 436	16 12 2.2 5.0 54
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana	33	13	46	168	215	39
	45	.4	46	47	92	43
	9.8	297	306	18	324	1.4
	16	88	104	440	544	44
	45	48	93	119	212	32
lowa	18	25	43	65	108	14
	4.9	.3	5.2	67	72	38
	8.0	14	22	23	45	1.6
	10	.7	11	55	66	8.8
	9.8	1.7	11	25	37	3.7
Maryland	19	14	33	85	118	11
	12	0	12	188	200	25
	16	25	41	253	294	31
	46	20	66	103	169	18
	18	0	18	33	51	8.6
Missouri	13	.5	14	59	73	5.3
	0	0	0	26	26	9.6
	.3	0	.3	79	79	30
	7.1	14	21	116	137	24
	12	18	30	21	51	3.5
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	17 18 136 7.3 .1	1.2 1.6 65 .3	18 20 200 7.6 .2	179 78 409 138 15	197 97 609 146 15	7.5 56 61 7.2 2.3
Ohio	28	41	68	355	424	66
	6.6	16	23	170	193	18
	4.4	752	756	79	835	.7
	16	14	30	218	247	11
	1.5	0	1.5	20	21	2.1
South Carolina	1.7	0	1.7	50	52	7.8
	6.1	4.1	10	21	31	3.1
	2.0	18	20	214	234	21
	33	11	44	130	174	35
	3.8	0	3.8	115	119	35
Vermont	9.6	16	26	7.7	33	2.4
	28	13	41	152	193	23
	24	.4	24	161	185	37
	36	9.2	46	23	68	10
	17	0	17	111	128	26
Wyoming Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	.9	.6	1.6	16	18	2.7
	1.2	1.5	2.7	61	64	19
	.1	.6	.8	3.3	4.1	.6
Total	939	1,950	2,890	6,690	9,590	1,310